

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

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POLITICAL.

THE CANADA QUESTION.

Concluded From No. 22.

By a reunion of the provinces, therefore, no injustice would be done to the Franco-Canadian population; it would still be the most numerous in the country, and the most powerful in the Parliament, though not as now, exclusively so....being more equally balanced; parties would learn to bear and forbear; amicable compromises would naturally be effected; principles and opinions respected; and desirable forgetfulness or fusion of 'origins' insensibly produced. If the separation continue, the alienation of one of the States, must in the long run ensue. Upper Canada is more akin by blood to N. York than to the French population of Montreal. Her increase has been so disproportionately rapid as compared with the Lower province, that in any case she is not likely long to allow her neighbours to keep her sea locked....Where is the strength of Lower Canada to resist her? Three-fourths of her wealth and her resources are the property of British settlers and merchants there, or of capitalists at home. For the sake, and the interest of both, therefore, we trust the re-union will be decreed and accomplished so that, when the time arrives, as arrive it must, that they emerge out of the chrysalis colonial state, they shall be found to possess and to enter upon all the energies and capabilities of a full grown commonwealth.

There can be no question, we apprehend, that power resides in the Imperial Parliament and in the Crown to make such changes in the "Constitutional Act" as shall secure its working in harmony with the institutions and circumstances of all other parts of the united empire, the inherent possession of such faculty having been already and frequently demonstrated by the alterations and modifications introduced in accordance with the petitions of the House of Assembly itself....too often, as we have seen, of the most prejudicial tendency. Nay, more....even at the present moment, as for some time past, the same body has been praying and intriguing for a change therein so decidedly organic as the destruction of one of the co-ordinate branches of the Legislature—the Legislative Council itself. So likewise, and in virtue of the same supremacy, the reunion of Upper and Lower Canada under one and the same local legislature and administration should forthwith be proceeded in. As well might the corporeal trunk be disengaged from eyes, mouth and legs, with a view to the separate existence, and the performance of the functionary duties of each, as that the upper province, which may be called the body, should flourish in proportion to its capacity, when disjoined from the power, which, by its geographical position, is, or ought to be, its recipient vent and feeder. It cannot, and it ought not to be tolerated, that the St. Lawrence, the great alimentary canal of both, should be placed at the mercy, and subject to the caprice, of a grasping, mercenary clique—the drones of the hive,...who would reap where they have not sown, who would wallow in the riches of other people's getting, and seek to shroud the cravings of selfish ambition, of idleness and poverty, by affecting the rights of caste, and inflaming the minds of their really honest and industrious fellows of the same origin, with pretensions of rule and authority which they know to be equally false and ridiculous. If even those rights ever had any real existence,...if those assuming to be the 'Nation Canadienne' refuse to merge them in an equal, happy, and profitable union with their fellow inhabitants,...we must remind them that they were abolished with the British conquest....that they disappeared with their own joyous acceptance of and submission to laws and institutions a thousand fold more free, more wise, more humane, than any they enjoyed or groaned under, or ever could have enjoyed under the feudal despotism of old or the regenerated despotism of new France....Moreover, if their claims be founded as they say, on original possession, and as aborigines, we may be permitted to recall to recollection that a vital flaw exists in their own right of tenure—in their own title-deeds....for what pretensions can they urge against the real aborigines—the people of real native origin

—the Iroquois, the Hurons, and the Mic-Macs, save that of conquest? In these dreams and these pretensions, the habitants, the mass of honest Canadians, will hesitate to join them when fully instructed about the designs and characters of their leaders. They are described by men well fitted to judge and appreciate their character, as a kind, simple and virtuous race. Mr. Gould, the eminent merchant we have before alluded to who enjoyed, in his tour in Canada, ample opportunities of mixing with and knowing them, was delighted with them. These humble but interesting mansions (their habitations) are the abodes of peace and content....more decent, respectable, and happy peasantry than the 'habitants' of Lower Canada does not exist, when placed away beyond the reach of agitators, says he, in his tract on 'Emigration.' To separate them from these 'Agitators,' the Government must address them direct in a language they can understand, with kindness, but with authority. Hitherto they have heard of no governor or government but that of the clique, which has studiously usurped all authority, and stands between them and the ruling power.

For this reunion Upper Canada has long petitioned, burdened as it has been with customs and imposts for the support of the lower province, to remedy or equalize which the French majority of the House of Assembly of Quebec had even the insolence some years ago to refuse the appointment of referees. A large proportion of the inhabitants including three-fourths of the rank, intelligence, respectability, and wealth of Lower Canada, have in like manner urged it, and all have been supported by the whole mercantile interest of Great Britain, to whose capital both are so largely indebted for their amazing prosperity and advancement; in the same demand upon the Imperial Parliament. The policy and expediency of the measure were furthermore vindicated, we doubt not ably and successfully, by no less a person than John Arthur Roebuck Esq., now M. P. for Bath, in a pamphlet published by him somewhere about 1822, at Quebec. This gentleman is now agent for the French clique in the British Parliament; but although endowed by them with the pleasant addition to his rent-roll of £1200 a year—an endowment which may enable him to dispense with the annuity qualifications of Clement's inn....it is of course impossible that so splendid a bribe can prevail upon him to forego opinions solemnly recorded, if not disinterestedly entertained. He will therefore cheerfully respond to the call we make upon him now to enforce them in the august body of which he is a member....now is the accepted time to purge his consistency and evince his patriotism. He may irresistibly demonstrate the necessity to be as unquestionable as the right for Parliamentary intervention; he cannot plead the sacrifices of ancient allies, and of commercial relations of long standing and indisputable advantages, made by the parent country in favor of her once poor and struggling colonies; he, and none better from personal knowledge, can claim fulfilment of the stipulations of royal legislation and solemn guarantees, by a harrowing description of the imminent peril in which all of British origin or British born are now placed, at the mercy of a provincial legislature bent on their destruction, and in the midst of a hostile population led on inflamed by agitators and revolutionists.

To conclude. Three commissioners are to be despatched to Lower Canada instead of one—Lord Amherst—as intended. The Whigs have many mouths to feed, and we presume that, as is said, three French are barely equal to an Englishman, so it takes three Whigs to do the work of one Tory. Conciliation is the basis of one policy to be pursued, and the instructions prepared by the Earl of Aberdeen for Lord Amherst are to be the rule of action. Those instructions we apprehend, must be of the most liberal character, since they have found favour with a colonial secretary so fastidious and so latitudinarian in his liberality as Lord Glenelg. But we can hardly think Lord Aberdeen would have commenced with so unworthy a concession to the passions of the Canadian Assembly as the disgrace of Lord Aylmer, for disgrace in truth it is. We are satisfied, that although he might have carried conciliation to the furthest point consistent with honour, he would not have commenced with giving a triumph to those who have insulted and trampled upon the authority of the representative of the sovereign.

Such are the facts connected with the Canadian question. They will enable any man to form his own judgment, for we have been carried so far already beyond our space that we cannot pretend to follow but the comments they suggest.

P. S. At the moment we are writing, some proceedings in the House of Commons on Canadian affairs have met our eye. Sir George Grey, the under colonial secretary, is reported to have said, that more "cheering accounts had just been received from Canada." This we do not doubt; the House of Assembly had met in its first session, and although still refusing, for the third year to vote the ordinary supplies, as indeed it will continue to refuse so long as funds remain wherewith to

pay the expenses of the members and the salary of Papineau yet the tone of the debates is perhaps not altogether so—not factious—but treasonable as before. The expressed resolve of the Upper Canadians not tamely to stand by and see their countrymen of the Lower Province sacrificed—the firm attitude of the latter—the thousand constitutional associations in which they had embodied themselves for the protection of their rights, persons, and property, had, and could not fail to have, some influence on the fears—for none could it have on the sense of justice—of the Assembly. The arrival of Messrs. Neilson and Walker, the deputies, in London with petitions from the British population appears to have created some sensation, and to have aroused a British feeling both in the colonial department and in the legislature. The number of those petitions may be guessed by the fact, that they weigh fifteen hundred weight.

A debate in the House of Commons on the 15th last month deserves attention. It arose relative to a payment of £31,000 out of the military chest of Lower Canada, ordered by Mr. Spring Rice, when colonial secretary last year, in order to relieve the public functionaries and officers of that province, reduced to the greatest distress by the Assembly refusing the supplies. The conduct of Mr. Spring Rice on this occasion was what might be expected from a statesman. He detailed to the House the scandalous breach of confidence committed towards him by Mr. Roebuck and the deputies of the French clique, Viger and Cuvillier. In an interview which these persons had with him last year, and to which, in order to evince the friendliness of his feelings Mr. Rice had admitted them without friend or witness on his own part present, under the stipulation of strict reserve and confidence on all sides, the right honorable gentlemen entered into affairs, and discussed them as between mutual friends abandoning, it rather seems, the discretion never to be lost sight of in a Minister of state. He had reward....as those may always reckon upon who parley with Agitators, if not worse than Agitators....he had his reward, as Althorpe and Littleton and Earl Grey have had. The whole details of the interview, from notes revised, and declared by Mr. Roebuck to be correct, were printed and published with customary *punctum Gallicum tides*, by the French people immediately on their return to Canada. Mr. Roebuck, while disavowing any personal participation herein—while suggesting, nevertheless, amidst the scarcely suppressed scorn of the House, a species of apologetic justification—whilst apparently blaming....acknowledged that to him the clique had offered apology for this detestable breach of confidence....whilst the really aggrieved and abused party, Mr. Spring Rice, had been passed by with a contemptuous neglect. The insult is, however, fairly speaking, more direct and unpardonable towards the member for Bath, than to the ex-Secretary, for he was the intervening party, and the bail for the good behaviour of his friends. What step will it become to take we can only surmise; but this we will say, that any gentleman valuing his honor and good name as a public man, would instantly, and by the first mail, cast his commission into the faces of the dishonoring clique who signed and sealed it. This is the path of honour; we shall see whether Mr. Roebuck values his at something more than £1,200 per annum. As, it is said, every man has his price, we shall then know that of the member for Bath.

Mr. Roebuck must know, that other breaches of confidence and of privilege have been charged against himself. The proceedings of the Select Committee on Canadian affairs last year, of which we believe, he was a member, have invariably found their way, by every arrival, into the press, 'Canadienne' although the publication was forbidden, and the honor of every member usually considered to be pledged to the resolution of non-communication. Mr. Roebuck was accused of writing a certain seditious letter, which was published also in certain Canada papers; this it is fair to state he disavowed in the House; it is probable that he may disavow in like manner, the transmission or publication of the proceedings in committee. But there are Jesuits in these days; he may not have written in either letter or proceedings, or transmitted them; but, was he cognizant of their being written or sent by others? Did he furnish the materials for the handcraftship of another? If so the adroit mental reservation will be estimated at its worth. The agency of Mr. Chapman, or any other equally respectable amanuensis on hire, will hardly stand him in stead, so long as the *qui facit* holds good in law and morals. We may further remark to Mr. Roebuck, that the abuse of Lord Dalhousie, late Governor General of Canada, in which he indulges, or remains silent and acquiescent whilst others indulge in it, comes with a bad grace from him, or indicates a taste which he will meet with few to envy or to imitate. There be those who assert that much injured nobleman and functionary bestowed, not without solicitation, a post of some £600 or £800 per annum in Canada on a near relative, one on whom Mr. Roebuck

was partly dependent. But for this it is said the honorable member might still have been vegetating as a painter of landscapes in the wilds of Canada, instead of representing Bath in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. A more paternal administration than that of Lord Dalhousie has seldom been witnessed, and the zeal with which he laboured for the improvement and prosperity of Lower Canada, at great personal cost and exertion, has rarely been surpassed. Proofs of this, as well as of the praiseworthy manner in which he was seconded by his amiable lady, are now lying before us; we wish we had either time or space to quote them.

MORAL.

E. M., we believe, is a young man, a native of this Seigniory, and we give a place to his "Character of the Hebrew Patriarchs," partly on account of its intrinsic merit, and partly because we would encourage the writer to proceed in the very commendable way, in which he appears to have spent his idle hours. The piece, however, is open to some objections, which greater care and greater practice in writing will assist him to remove. In the meantime, we would advise him to avail himself of the criticisms of some able friend.

For the Mississkoui Standard.

CHARACTER OF THE HEBREW PATRIARCHS.

It is the object of history to record past events, and that history is the most useful and instructive, in which the most illustrious men are set forth and their characters fully delineated.

History has enrolled upon its pages the names of a multitude of men who have rendered themselves famous among the nations of the earth only by acts of cruelty and of oppression; while comparatively few are recorded who have greater and stronger claims to admiration from the superiority of their goodness and virtue. To this general remark, however, there are some happy exceptions, particularly in the character of the Hebrew Patriarchs. To many the character of these holy men is wholly unknown because it is found in the Bible; a book which they seldom or never read. By others, their history is read with a kind of religious awe which prevents their discovering what constitutes the integral parts of their character. To obtain a correct knowledge of them as men and as servants of God we must divest our minds of this feeling of awe, and in imagination transport ourselves into the region they inhabited, breathe the same atmosphere, view the same natural objects, feel as they felt, and think as they thought. We must consider them as men of like passions with ourselves; as having faults yet not given up to vice and iniquity. Their virtues are recorded for our imitation and their vices for our admonition. No where do we find men held forth to public view as the models of perfection, except in the biographical writing of the present day. Herodotus no where loads a man with virtues as if he was free from faults. Homer, that far famed poet, has never condescended to cast the mantle of perfection around any of his heroes, but has exhibited in them all the essential characteristics of human nature.

We will first then contemplate the Patriarchs in the simple character of Herds-men, and while we thus contemplate them we shall not be so foolish as to expect them to display the gallantry of couriers. Abraham was rich but liberal. As a shepherd he observed the true pastoral style and maintained the dignity of the occupation. He moved about like a prince, showing his magnanimity and integrity to all with whom he had intercourse, and thus gained their confidence and esteem. Such was the regard entertained by the Canaanites of whom he purchased a burying place, for this God-like ruler, that they offered him the most valuable presents, but he would not receive them without paying their full value. How then I ask can he be convicted of misanthropy, or selfishness, "without some new discovery in the history of his life?" "The virtue to which Abraham was educated was a retiring, unpolished, and silent virtue."

He made no display of his greatness, nor did he seek promotion of those among whom he dwelt. What could be more beautifully pastoral than his reception and entertainment of the angels beneath the tree? What more noble than his intercession for Sodom with the Lord of Hosts? When in Egypt he practised dissimulation and for this he had reasons which to ordinary minds would seem satisfactory; but in his noble mind they led to repentance and humiliation.

In a moral and religious point of view, Abraham appears no less conspicuous. If *faith* is the first principle of Christianity, if it be the starting point in religion, he is before all, and above all, for emphatically did he walk by *faith* and not by sight. By faith did he overcome the world; and what but his faith supported him in that hour when his only hope of becoming a great and mighty nation, was about to be taken away, and that too by a divine mandate.

Who would not pride himself upon such an ancestor? Who would not exclaim with the Jews, we have Abraham for our father? In Isaac we behold a different character. He exercised the greatest confidence in the divine authority, but was not like Abraham, a *hero* in faith. In early life he filled the humble station of a herdsman, his possessions were gradually increased until like his father he became rich in flocks and herds. As he grew in wealth he assumed more nearly the character of a shepherd, and his habits became more pastoral. He was mild and unoffending, and his integrity was unyielding. In conversation with Abimilech he seems to have forgotten or rather to have disregarded, that adherence to truth which a more purified state of society would naturally demand. This was an error; but we will not condemn him, since repentance wrought in his mind also its perfect work. The history of Isaac is less eventful than that of Abraham, the great progenitor of the Jewish nation, because he was more retiring, more inclined to quiet and solitude. In the characters of the faithful Abraham and the peaceful Isaac, there is much to admire; but not less admirable perhaps is the character of the crafty Jacob, although so much of real excellence is not discoverable in him as in his predecessors. He was ever on the alert to advance his own interest, and like the Ulysses of Homer, was ready to make or assent to any proposition, which he thought in the end would result in great good to himself. When by his cunning he had obtained the blessing which belonged to him by the purchase of his brother's birth-right, he was forced to fly for protection to Laban, whom he served seven years for his daughter. Laban withheld the promised reward and thus detained him seven years more. When the days of his servitude were ended he proposed to Laban to feed his flocks still longer for a certain portion of the increase, to which he readily assented, but when the time of reckoning came, lo! Jacob was rich in flocks and herds, but the flocks of Laban were small, and yet could he lay naught to the charge of Jacob, for he had in all things done as he had agreed. Those stains fixed on his character in youth are now wiped away on his repentance and intercession at Penneul, and from that time he holds an exalted place among those patriarchal herds-men. He was no longer to be called Jacob (a supplanter) but Israel, (a prevailer) because "he had wrestled with one like unto a heavenly warrior and had prevailed." He now enjoyed abundantly the Divine protection. The blessings promised to Abraham and Isaac were now to be his inheritance. With what prudence did he escape from Laban? With what caution did he approach Esau? What wisdom did he display in sending forward messengers with terms of reconciliation? And how justly was he indignant at the conduct of Levi and Simeon, in violating the treaty of peace between himself and Hamor. In the characters of the Hebrew Patriarchs we behold the most ennobling qualities of our nature—unaffected simplicity and great integrity of character,—firm adherence to Divine commands and unwavering confidence in God. They were benevolent, liberal, and prudent; the pastoral innocence of their ancestors they preserved inviolate. Nothing could be better calculated to give a person exalted views of the character of the Divine Being than a shepherd life in that early age. As Nomades they wandered from place to place, in search of pasture for their flocks and herds, new objects, in which the agency of an overruling Providence was strikingly and signally displayed, were constantly presented to their views. The natural scenery was ever changing and various, which, together with the salubrity of the climate, combined to mould their characters and awaken in them serious and noble thought. Possessed of a knowledge of the true God, and seeing him in all his works, their affections could not but rise above the vanities and vexations of this life. And as we trace them in their declining days we behold them gathered, as shocks of corn fully ripe and ready for harvest, to that mansion where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

E. M.

St. Armand, August, 1835.

LIFE.—Our state in this vale of tears, is a mixed one. Life may be likened to the wind, ever shifting and never alike....Some times it appears calm as summer evenings, and again storms and tempests chequer its even surface, darken every prospect, and render scenes once bright and joyous, now gloomy and black as the cavern of death. But even over all these scenes there is one star seen to brighten. In the absence of all that renders life tolerable, in weal or woe, in joy or sorrow, it still beams out, alone unchanged, as though it had found its way from the galaxy of the third heavens. It stands out in its peerless beauty, dispensing its blessed light at all times and all seasons, flinging its hallowed rays across the wilderness; and even in our sunniest moments, when it is forgotten and we steer wide of its heavenly direction, still it seems to twinkle near the blazing orb that burns when prosperity rules the destiny of the hour. This is the Star of Bethlehem.

THE STANDARD.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

No. XX.

Whoever will attend to the manner in which opposition to the government has been carried on, in this province, for years past, must be struck with the ominous language now in vogue. Words are signs of the thoughts and ideas which pass in the minds of those who use them. They give a body and colouring to the feelings, desires and intentions of the speaker. Much of the language of self-styled reformers conveys the evident signs of hatred, malignity, ferocity and lack of moral principle. The papers, issuing from what is called the liberal press, are full of uncharitableness to the brim.

Now suppose that human society should be formed on the principles and examples which are presented to us from the press, by our political opponents, what sort of a world should we be likely to have? Would not the face of the earth be overrun with barbarity? For a state of society formed on the principles, and breathing the pestilential air, of the great man's address to the electors of the West-Ward of Montreal, would be such as to change mankind into fiends, destroy all confidence in the common intercourse of life and banish happiness from the abodes of men. Every one would be insulted and reproached as he walked the streets. Suppose that a nation would imbibe the spirit of that scorching, withering address, the effects would be terrible, beyond all power of description. Every malevolent feeling of unrestrained nature would be excited, and every vile passion would be raised to the most uncontrollable pitch of fury. Nothing but the demon of revenge, stalking forth in quest of victims, the shouts of brutal savages, and the yells of suffering humanity, would be seen or heard.

The rule now is, among the self-styled reformers, that opponents must be put down by any means. Accordingly, they are at once driven beyond the pale of civility, treated as liars, held up to ridicule, and branded with degrading names. The very district of country where they reside must be stigmatized, as if reproaching individuals were not enough, [to be branded] the face of unoffending nature must come in for a share of the venom. It is really strange that loyalty itself, the characteristic in which Britons always gloried, should now be used as term of reproach.

Every thing must be done in favour and name of the "people." This is one of the words which are abused. The people of Lower Canada are all the human beings, men, women and children, of whatever origin they may happen to be, who reside within the boundaries of the province. But "people" in the mouths and writings of "reformers" does not include a single person except those only who are on their own side. The rest are not the "people." Being not the "people," they may be treated with every epithet that is calculated to represent them as a proscribed race. The great man, in his Montreal address, a master piece of infuriated eloquence, has shewn what a world we should have, if all men were to follow his example; and unhappily he has too many imitators in malevolence.

"Reform," a term fraught with good and wise meaning, is when well understood, the daily task of all good men. For every man has much to reform in himself as an individual; and in society he has to sustain his part in contributing to the increase of human happiness, which can only be promoted in proportion to the improvement which is made in changing from worse to better. But "reform" in the language of the day, though meaning a change, does not necessarily mean improvement, but destruction. It is a mere watchword, and given out, as it always is, without an explanation, the unwary understand it in the usual way, and are deceived into the same. Some of the prints on the side of "reform" have not hesitated to declare that the spirit which governed the Dunham meeting was imported from the promoters of the American Revolution, and did not seem to think that they were uttering treason, or if they did, that they were not exposing themselves to the trouble of being called upon to account for their conduct. England, however, is not yet driven to the wall; nor is it likely that she is in a situation of being bullied to a surrender of her rights to enemies either external or internal. In this meeting several persons were present, aiding and assisting who, as representatives in Parliament, took the following most solemn oath, viz.:

"I. A. B. do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King William, as Lawful Sovereign of the Kingdom of Great Britain, and of these provinces dependent on and belonging to the said Kingdom; and that I will defend Him to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against His Person, Crown and Dignity; and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, all Treasons and Traitorous Conspiracies and Attempts which I shall know to be against Him, or any of them; and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret Reservation, and renouncing all pardons and Dispensations from any Person or Power whatever to the contrary, So help me God."

Now if the spirit of '76 governed the proceedings of the Dunham meeting, which I certainly would be sorry to believe, unless it had been avowed by their friends, with, I faint would hope, unblushing ignorance, it follows that it was a meeting of conspirators, in the face of the above oath; for the spirit of '76 was rebellion against that lawful authority which the master spirits them selves had sworn to maintain—it follows that the

representatives there present, aiding and assisting, have not only perjured themselves, but are also in the way "of keeping their markets clean, their powder dry," as recommended by the London correspondent of the *Vindicator*, and also not far from raising the torch of rebellion, and civil war in the land. I bring not this awful charge. It is the boast of the friends of that meeting—a boast which I detest and abhor as sporting with one of the greatest scourges which an insulted Providence ever sends to punish a guilty nation for their sins.

Look then, my countrymen, at the verge of the awful precipice to which evil men would lead you to destruction, and reflect before any of you go too far. Who among you are prepared for the introduction of the spirit of '76? Who among you have cause to justify the mad undertaking? Who among you have cause to justify to your own minds the hazarding of your lives, your property and the lives of your friends? What burthens are there you wish to be relieved from which will not be more than doubled should your spirit of '76 even prove to be successful in the end? The great matters now in dispute are converged into a few points, namely, the Legislative Council, whether it shall be elective by the people, or continue, as now established by law, to be filled up by the King; and the contingent expense of the House of Assembly, whether it shall continue to be confined within legal bounds, or be allowed to sweep into its devouring vortex all the money that rapacity shall crave. Are these the objects for which you would invoke the spirit of '76? If they are, you will have to pay dear for them. Like a tender parent that hardly knows how to refuse, England has already surrendered to the clamours of discontent beyond all example: but there is a point at which she will and must stop, and then what you get will be by superior force. Are you prepared to sustain the demands of the great man, with your lives and fortunes, for objects which, if even obtained will not benefit you? The children of the soil must be supplied before you; and until they say enough, what can you expect? Acknowledge them once your masters, and then know how to profit by the acknowledgment. For my own part, I confess, I was not born either to be a tyrant principle, or to support tyranny in the few or the many; and it is probable that I am not much behind others in the qualities which trying times require, but at the same time I cannot invoke the spirit of '76. I detest the principles of the man who would, without a just and adequate cause, and that cause does not exist in Canada. I consider the man who would, as not only the enemy of his country, but also the enemy of his race. I would shun all fellowship with him as I would the plague. I love peace and truth and justice. I love and desire the prosperity of all my fellow subjects. In my good wishes I embrace more than the "people," even the tories and the loyalists who are no "people," but some inferior animals, what, I know not, but they are not the "people."

I thank my numerous readers for the honour they have done me through twenty numbers; and if I have not added much to their information or amusement, I trust I have corrupted no man's principles or morals, and now I bid you all fare well for the present, and pause to see what effect the Commission will have.

S. D.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

TORY AND REFORMER.

In the present very divided state of public opinion upon almost every subject whether moral or political, it is by far too common for men, instead of carefully searching after truth, to indulge the natural indolence of their minds, and to take for granted what others have confidently affirmed, without the trouble of examination. In this use of their own judgment, they tamely yield themselves up to the deceptive influence of imposing party names and blindly enroll themselves in those ranks that can boast of the greatest numbers, regardless of the fact, that mere numerical strength can never be a test of rectitude or truth. In nothing, perhaps, is the influence of names so conspicuous or so strong, as in politics. In all countries where the principles of freedom are recognized, the contending parties in the state have each its peculiar name, and in their mutual contests these names serve at once as watchwords and as bonds of union. It by no means follows, however, that the names, whether bestowed or assumed, are always designative of the principles and objects of the parties to which they are applied; on the contrary, names, in themselves respectable, are often used to conceal the worst possible principles, and to disguise the most nefarious designs. Of the two names, at the top of the article, the one at once excites the esteem of the most unthinking, for what man so unthinking as to be indifferent to the reformation of abuses? While the other is sure to arouse a train of suspicions as the designation of a party accused of upholding whatsoever is wrong in principle, or oppressive in application. Yet when we blow aside the cobweb veil that would blind the judgment by an appeal to prejudice, do we find that the Reformers of our country deserve the name in which they glory? Is it not manifest that *Desertives* is by far the most appropriate term? Is it not clear as the sun that the overthrow of all existing institutions, and not the correction of abuses, is the grand object of their exertion? Who has ever seen these pretended Reformers laboring for the removal of any grievance that really pressed upon the community, or for the thorough reformation of the vicious and antiquated system that has so long retarded the prosperity of the country? They cry reform to deceive the unwary, but their real object is the establishment of that unbalanced and unbridled democracy that is now devastating the United States, and in the might of "judgment and will" consigning the innocent to the nearest tree, and their property to the keeping of the majority or to the flames. Reform is their favorite cry, but reform is its practical application, while they who are termed Tories are the consistent supporters of Constitutional principles and rational liberty—that liberty which protects the persons and properties of its votaries. It is true the one name is popular and the other not, the one a boast and the other affixed as a reproach,

but as long as they who bear it are the true friends of all practical and necessary reform, the real supporters of law and order, the only advocates of genuine liberty which bestows security, they need not be frightened at a couple of syllables. If this be doubted, let the conduct of the two parties be closely observed. Let any candid man peruse the resolutions passed by the self-styled Reformers at their meeting, and the bloody and inflammatory appeals and diabolical examples wherewith the multitude is constantly plied from their presses; and then let him, in the same spirit, read the resolutions of the Constitutionalists, and their addresses to the public, and then let him say whether destruction be not the object of the one party, and the conservation of the law and liberty the sole desire of the other. If, in the olden time, men called *Tories* were the systematic upholders of abuses merely because they might be sanctioned by time, or if they maintained doctrines subversive of rational liberty, with such the Constitutionalists of the present day have no sympathy. On the contrary, they ought to be considered the only true Reformers. Their principles lead them to demand the redress of every real grievance, and the reformation of every practical and felt abuse as well in principle as in practice, and prove them to be on all occasions, the uncompromising friends of true freedom—the freedom of all, not a part. But their principles neither lead them to wish, nor could they suffer them tamely to witness, the subversion of the Constitution. What they contend for is a government of law; the new doctrine emanating from the Capitol of the neighboring Republic, that the interests of the community are above legal enactments, forms no part of their political creed. They advocate a government of checks and balances suited to society as it actually exists, and deprecate experimental theory which, in the very nature of things, can never be applied. They venerate the principles of that Constitution which has made their country the envy of nations—those principles that have been copied by those who were fain to imitate but were too proud to confess it, but they look with jealousy and alarm upon the head-long course of innovation that would sacrifice the experience of ages at the blood stained shrine of artfully excited popular passion. What they demand is wholesome laws adapted to the prosperity and happiness of all ranks in society, constitutionally enacted and impartially executed; but they neither would impose, nor could they tolerate, enactments intended only for the good of the majority for the time being, while the remainder was doomed to groan under hopeless oppression. Yet with all their partiality for the British Constitution which has conferred on them so much happiness and glory, they are well aware that imperfection is inseparable from every human institution, and they are ready to admit that circumstances may call for improvements without the violation of first and sacred principles. Laws that were entirely applicable to the state and wants of society when they were passed, may become antiquated and may require to be replaced by others suitable to new exigencies; and laws acknowledged to be good by all, may be finally executed, or not at all. Of this last particular, the state of this province affords at the present moment, a melancholy example. We have laws against licentiousness and sedition, yet they have become a dead letter, the public functionaries seem paralyzed at the audacity of faction, and the reins appear to have dropped from their hands. The constituted authorities are insulted, the laws are violated with impunity, and anarchy stalks at large through the land. Here then, is an intolerable "grievance" which requires immediate "reform," if we would not see the laws and the established government of the country overthrown. Of this, none can doubt, when, on the other hand we hear *exported*, not "imported," foreign hirelings prating about the spirit of '76, and hinting to their ignorant dupes by the example of successful rebellion; and on the other, an unprincipled renegade counselling the multitude to keep their powder dry, and their muskets in readiness. Let then, the friends of order arose themselves at once and insist on such a *reform* as shall restore the majesty of the laws, that such ruffian foreigners as now disturb the peace, may be whipped back whence they were whipped to read lectures on "judgment and will," to a more congenial audience; or, if they like it better, to tar and feather the persons, or to destroy the property of the judges, to evade whose sentence they deemed it prudent to pack up their "larnin," (a dog's ear—Webster) their impudence, and the spirit of '76, and flee to a country that grievously erred in giving them protection.

So far are they who are nick-named *Tories* from denying the necessity of reform, that they are resolved, by all Constitutional means, to prosecute it; they have made up their minds to reform sedition and disorganization out of the land or perish in the attempt. Let then, the unthinking be no longer deceived by names; let them look at facts; let them observe the actions of the two parties, and they will soon plainly see which of them is but entitled to be considered true Reformers. The one party is bent, first, on altering the essential principles of the Constitution; and then, by an easy step, on revolution with all its attendant horrors of proscription and bloodshed; the other is resolved to maintain the Constitution inviolate, and all ranks of the people in participation of its rights and privileges under the fostering protection of the Parent State. In one word, the pretended "Reformers," notwithstanding their artful glosses, both in principle and practice, are the enemies of the Mother Country, and the Constitutionalists are in reality her only subjects in this province.

ONE OF THEM.

From the Toronto Patriot.

Under the head of "The Sovereign People" will be found some items collected from various American papers, descriptive of the doings of liberty run mad; the effects of universal suffrage, the ballot; and the extreme elective mania. What however, we now see, is sweet cake and wine to what is to come. The tiger and the hyena are not fierce till they have tasted blood, but ever afterwards their thirst for it is insatiable. Exactly so with the Sovereign people.

We have conversed with an intelligent gentleman direct from New York, who dining at one of the hotels in this city in company with more than a hundred respectable Americans, from various parts of the Uni-

on, discovered it to be the general opinion of that company, that the American Government could not by possibility endure five years longer. One gentleman openly said, it was his decided opinion, that not one quarter of the rising generation would die a natural death, and another replied that he did not believe that one half the present generation would so die. All seemed thoroughly persuaded that their only refuge was Monarchy; but how to compass so blessed a consummation, none had the most distant idea, all however were desirous of any change that should rescue them from the tender mercies of the Sovereign people. The same gentleman assures us, that the disposition of the British Settlers in the States to remove to the Canadas, was very general, and that we might expect from thence a great influx of wealth and talent. These will prove among our most contented and happy settlers. Experience is a powerful rectifier of the imagination, but the froward who determine to have it of their own, often pay dearly for their whistle. The item from the Philadelphia Inquirer, suggests the horrible fact, that "a number of individuals of the highest respectability" were suspected of "having been the leaders or principals in the Riot, at Baltimore" and says it was rumoured that they "had been arrested, and held to bail in heavy sums;" "Some of them it is said were disguised as *Sailors*!!". This seems to corroborate the account of the Baltimore Correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer given in our last, which says, that the most esteemed citizens *winked at the Riot*, and also enlightens upon the unheard of monstrous of Ladies, at every loud crash, yelling and waving handkerchiefs from the windows. Their fathers, husbands and brothers, were among the crowd of destructives.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD

FREELIGHSBURG, SEPT. 8, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Stark, Notre-Dame street.

TO ADVERTISERS. From our rates of advertising, and from our unprecedented and daily increasing circulation, Advertisers in Montreal and elsewhere will find the Standard, superior to any other paper, as a means of circulating Advertisements in this section of the Eastern Townships.

Of the resolutions respecting the destruction of the Legislative Council, and the assumption by the House of Assembly to rob the province of as much money as may suit the pockets of the needy paupers in the Assembly and elsewhere, we need say at this time nothing farther than we have said. But we beg to offer a few observations on the one, which mentions the liberal grants of money for the improvement of roads, and the promotion of education when it was in the power of the population of French origin to have withheld them, as conclusive evidence of the most friendly feelings towards us. This comes to the very root of all the grievances which afflict the English party. The French themselves here say that they have power to withhold money from us when they choose, and it is the fact. The English portion of the country cannot receive any thing on the ground of right or justice, from the House of Assembly—the question with them is not—"do the 'hated English' possess the right to participate equally with ourselves, but does it suit our policy to permit them, seeing we have the majority and can refuse them?" Hence the clearest demands of justice have been spurned, and we can procure nothing, unless it flow from their pleasure. It is this total subjection of the English to the Frenchmen of the Assembly, that we must throw off. Does not the government perceive the danger of giving that anti-British party greater power? So fully do they possess the control of the public money, that it is granted or refused at their nod. So fast are they engrossing the influence which money always commands, that they can procure at an English meeting praise for their liberality.

This should speak volumes to the British Government. Nothing at this moment can be obtained in the shape of a grant of money, unless it should chime with the humour of the French, or tend to advance their exclusive aims. Let the Legislative Council be rendered elective and not an act will be passed unless with the same view.

The allusion to Roads and Schools is rather unfortunate. From 1791 to 1813, nearly a quarter of a century, there was expended on the Township roads the paltry sum of £1,000; in 1815 the sum of £9,000; and in 1817 the sum of £55,000; were appropriated for the purpose of making communications between the different parts of the province. These sums were expended almost wholly in the Seigniories for local and not for general purposes. Here

then is the French liberality to our roads. And besides we petitioned for years, that our roads might be laid out by Commissioners instead of the abominable system of the French by *grand voies*. Almost every succeeding Governor too, shewed the anxiety of the British Government, that we might have good roads, by calling the attention of the Assembly to the subject; but the recommendations were neglected because the French even then regarded us as "the rivals of the Seigniories."

The allusion to Schools is still more unfortunate; and Mr. Papineau, at the late meeting, seemingly aware of the injustice, perpetrated by the school act, labored, with all his might, to bolster up the conduct of the Assembly.

Previous to the establishment of the elementary schools, by the "School Act," the Royal Institution had founded and supported schools in various parts of the Province. The patronage, however, of these schools was not in the hands of the Assembly, nor was the manner of the appointment of the Teachers "elective." These were circumstances which could not therefore, please our grasping Assembly; and the payment of the Teachers was consequently taken out of the hands of the Institution, in regard to those schools, which complied with the recommendation of the Assembly, to put themselves under the Elementary Act. This, however, we regard as no farther important, than as shewing the deliberate system, constantly acted on by the Assembly, to depress the influence of the Crown, and of all bodies appointed by the Crown, and to exalt its own.

The Elementary Act legalises the establishment of a certain number of schools, in every county of the Province. So far, this is well, and the House deserves praise for the measure. But even this measure, in which no one could have expected the French to introduce exclusive provisions, is made the vehicle of one of the most barefaced acts of exclusive favor that the French could have committed. The maxim of "the greatest good of the greatest number," carries in the eyes of the French party a very significant meaning; they use it in contradistinction to the universal good of all, and accordingly introduced a clause into the School Act, which appoints in every Roman Catholic parish, besides the allotted number, a separate school for girls. The Protestants are excluded from having a separate school for their sisters and daughters. We are told that we may put girls to one school, and boys to another, if we so choose it, we acknowledge it, there is nothing in the Act that forbids it; and this is the very thing, in which consists the injustice. It is because the French could have placed their girls in one school, as we can do, without an exclusive enactment, and because, the French have made an exclusive enactment, that we say the French have been guilty of manifest injustice to the Protestant population. Still we are urged to submit, because they "have it in their power to do as they will;" a time of reckoning must soon come, —we fervently wish that the violence of the Papineau gang may hasten it.

We resume (longum post tempus) the description of the productions of the Eastern Townships, or as the French clique calls them, "the rivals of the Seigniories."

But, firstly a word to Dr. O'Callaghan. He published, in the *Vindicator*, a remark apparently coming from a London Correspondent, that the Eastern Townships "could produce no wheat, and that emigrants would not settle in a country in which they could not grow wheat." The best answer to this is, in the words of the Montreal Herald, that the Eastern Townships do produce wheat...aye, and of an excellent quality too. The intention of the *Vindicator*'s remark is to endeavor to prevent our country, "the rival of the Seigniories," from being visited by emigrants. This is merely a portion of the evidence, of that deadly hatred, which the French leaders bear to our name and nation; but it is rather to be wondered at, that Dr. O'Callaghan should exhibit such a lack of principle, as to give circulation to what he knew to be a notorious falsehood. The commands of Papineau, however, are superior to the obligations of morality, not with those alone who can pocket twelve hundred pounds or more a year as the price of their veracity, but even with the very low person, Dr. O'Callaghan. Are not the Township people exceedingly blind, not to perceive the great advantages to be derived from abolishing all checks to the power of their friends, the Papineau gang? The captain of the gang says to

us—to our very faces—"you have abandoned the land of your birth, and are ready to sell that of your adoption for dollars;" to our demands for a change in the representation of the people, the gang answers, "what! give members to the *bears* and *wolves* of the Eastern Townships;" to emigrants and strangers, who would wish to settle among us, and assist us by their hands and means to improve the country, they say, "go not near them, the Eastern Townships are a miserable country...they can produce no wheat, and besides we shall change them soon into seigniories." All this is said while the French possess but comparatively limited power; let them possess unbounded power, by the Legislative Council being made elective, and then they will act.

Let not emigrants be under any uneasiness, however, the Eastern Townships offer to them a home, rendered sacred by the pledged honor of the King of England, sacred, by the solemnly pledged faith of the British Empire, to Englishmen and English laws. The enmity of the French towards us, is merely annoying, it cannot crush us.

Were farmers to pursue a less exhausting system of husbandry, the crops of wheat would equal those of any country. All that is wanted is manure and toil. But the Indian corn in good years presents the Township farmer with the richest return. It is planted in rows (*Scotice* drills) like potatoes, and the quantity of seed planted on an acre, is generally twelve quarts, and on new land only eight. The average yield, from this handful of seed, is about forty bushels from old land, and sixty bushels from new. We have been informed by some of our first settlers, who came into the country about forty years ago, that they have grown eighty bushels from an acre of new land. The crop of corn alone is pretty profitable, but the profit on the acre is still further increased by the universal custom of planting pumpkin (*pompion*) seed, in the corn hills. In addition then, to the crop of corn, which is not in the least hindered by the pompion, the farmers will have, of the latter excellent fruit, on an average twenty cart loads from the acre.

The price of Indian corn per bushel in the Townships varies from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d.; the pompions are uniformly fed out to cattle early in winter.

TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISE.

This is the age of Steam-boats, canals and rail roads. The Eastern Townships, notwithstanding the cursed feudalism, of the Seigniories which prevents them from assuming that position in the colony, which they must eventually take, still are carrying matters "ahead" as spiritedly as they can. Our readers will perceive by an extract from the "Farmer's Advocate" that a rail road is projected to pass through the district of St. Francis; and we have much satisfaction in announcing that the enterprising inhabitants of Philipsburg, Missiskoui Bay, have it in contemplation to build a Steam-boat, to ply between that village and St. Johns. This, in connexion with the contemplated market road, if possible a railway, from Stanstead to Montreal, through this county, will increase the facility of transport to that city, and consequently the commerce of the Townships.

The Townships ought to form a union, to procure the abolition of that cursed incubus, feudalism in the Seigniories.

The *procès monstre*, as the state trials before the French House of Peers are called, is suspended in consequence of the escape of the accused. The prisoners left a letter behind them, stating as their reason for escaping that "they wished to enjoy the fresh air of the country of which, after sixteen months confinement, they stood much in need." The opposition papers say that the accused were allowed to take this *French leave*, by connivance of the police, in order that government might get rid of the trial, with which the public had become long ago disgusted.

The Common Council of Quebec has presented an address to his Excellency, Earl Gosford, on his arrival in "our Province," as the address calls it, perhaps in opposition to the same words, as used in the Commission issued by His Majesty.

By the Nashville Republican we learn, that a man, of the name of Dresser, has been seized, tried before a band of murderers, called the "Committee of Vigilance," and sentenced to receive twenty lashes on his bare back. The sentence was immediately executed.

The bridges on the Forks of the Don, near Toronto, have been given up by his

Excellency, to the city; "requiring only in return that the Bridges be free of toll for ever to the troops, stores and ordnance of his Majesty."

Cholera is raging throughout the southern parts of France, and it appears to be very fatal. Toulon, Marseilles, Nice and Villefranche have been visited by it.

Donald McDonald is inadmissible. He would bring on us a quarrel upon religious grounds, while our hands are full with political contests.

Mr. Vaughan is too late for this week.

From the Farmers' Advocate.

ST. FRANCIS RAIL ROAD.—We have the gratification of publishing the present week, the proceedings of a meeting at King's Hotel in this Village, on Wednesday evening last, on the subject of a rail road from Magog lake to the St. Lawrence. Although the time given by the notice calling the meeting, was short, a large number were present, including many from different parts of the district, who were attending court. The enterprising and zealous spirit exhibited on the occasion, gave gratifying evidence that the object will be pursued with a determination to accomplish it if possible, of which there can be little doubt if a charter can be obtained from the legislature. A subscription was drawn up at the meeting to raise a fund to defray the necessary expenses of carrying the views of the meeting into effect, and upwards of 25 pounds subscribed almost in-

stanter.

It is expected that the St. Francis rail road will connect with the contemplated rail road from Concord, N. H. and to the valley of the Connecticut, Passumpsic and Barton rivers, to the head waters of Magog lake. A convention was held at St. Johnsbury, Vt. on the 20th ult., to take the subject of a rail road on that route into consideration, at which several hundred delegates were present.

We have seen no official account of the proceedings of the convention, but learn by gentlemen from Stanstead, from which place several attended, that a committee was appointed to procure the report of a survey of the same route made some years since with a view of making a canal, and other committees to further the object of the meeting, all of whom were to make report at an adjourned convention to be held at St. Johnsbury on the 23d of September next.

Capitalists, in Boston, who own a rich bed of iron ore and iron works in Troy, Vt. near which the rail road is expected to pass, are deeply interested in its success, and we have little doubt it will be constructed.

It will undoubtedly come to the head of Magog lake. There nature has formed a navigation for steamboats for 40 or 45 miles, which might connect the Vermont and St. Francis rail road, which would form a direct and speedy communication from the St. Lawrence to Boston. Should a rail road be constructed from the lake to Montreal or to the St. Johns rail road, through the county of Missiskoui, as is proposed, and we understand measures are already in progress at Stanstead to that effect, it would connect with the St. Francis route, and afford a speedy conveyance to Montreal in that direction, both in summer and winter.

We trust the inhabitants of the valley of St. Francis will feel the importance of actively co-operating in carrying into effect the object of the meeting. Subscription papers will be circulated in the principal places on the route, and should more be subscribed than is necessary to pay the expenses of obtaining a charter and causing a survey, we understand no more will be called for than is necessary for that purpose.

Let it not be said, the object cannot be accomplished. The route is undoubtedly as favorable, if not more so, for constructing a rail road, as any other of the same extent, either in this province or in New-England. It passes through the heart of the Townships, the most fertile part of the province. The business of the country would support it, for it has already been demonstrated that any fertile district will support a rail road, no matter how great the distance, if it lead to a market. The prosperity of the province is identified with it, and the fate of the Townships, in a great measure depends upon its success. If not accomplished, the inhabitants must fall behind their neighbors, and suffer from the want of those facilities of getting to market, which others enjoy. If a charter can be obtained, and there can be no good reason assigned why one should not be granted, the stock would be rapidly taken either in England or the U. States.

Extract of a Letter from William Henry, 18th August.

"I have this day sent on _____ and the ten other settlers to Melbourne. The emigrants who passed on to Upper Canada some time ago are beginning to return. Besides M. three others came down to day; one from Cornwall, where he worked himself into a fit of sickness on the canal; to him I gave a loaf of bread to subsist him on the road. Two others who have returned from Upper Canada told me this day that six or eight more would follow them as soon as they had the means. Nineteen in all went out to the townships to day, and four are waiting for conveyance. All captial settlers. Every opportunity brings new proofs of the satisfaction and success of those who have gone to the Eastern Townships."

that the mob when they found that Snow had eluded their search, cried out for his lawyer, for the purpose of making him the representative of Snow. They did not, however, persevere in this purpose.

Letters have been received by the heads of departments, threatening the destruction of the public offices, unless all the colored messengers, porters, watchmen, &c. are discharged. In consequence of this threat, the public buildings were last night barricaded and guarded, including the Post Office. The same precautions will probably be renewed to-night. In brief, we are at this moment in a state of the utmost consternation. Men look at each other with an evil eye; confidence is destroyed, and ill feeling substituted for it; business is unsettled, and unless a change for the better shall take place shortly, we may anticipate a condition of things of the most ruinous character and consequences to our reputation and property.

August 15. The citizens, worn out with watching during the last three nights, and indignant that the forbearance they have perseveringly exhibited, should have produced nothing more conciliating and reasonable on the part of the insurrectionists, have openly declared their determination to put down, by the most stern and rigid measures, any movement of the mob.

Some troops were ordered on from Fort Washington, and the citizens have been looking round every hour to see them arrive, and none have arrived. Finally, it has been privately but officially circulated that after the companies had left the Fort, there was a very considerable excitement at Norfolk, and this excitement was carried to such an excess, that the troops were recalled, and the citizens of Washington were condemned to watch in pain. The most severe measures were determined on, and the Secretary of War has come home, and declared that he is for putting down the mob by the most energetic efforts.

8 o'clock, P. M.

There has come on a very heavy rain. The militia are all housed, and there is scarcely a single element of a mob to be seen. I presume the night will pass off quietly. The citizens have done well. They last night arrested several leaders in the face of the mob, and have enrolled themselves to day in such numbers, as to render it very unlikely that the insurgents will again attempt to stir up any riot.

Subsequently the city remained entirely quiet, and alarm subsided.

THE REMEDY.

The remedy for these evils proposed by the city councils is such an one as would suggest itself only to minds shrivelled and hardened by the influence of slavery. Instead of taking steps to vindicate the majesty of the laws, and restrain the passions of the lawless whites, these sage legislators propose to lay still more burdensome restrictions and privations on the oppressed and unoffending victims of outrage. See:

The Board of Aldermen adopted the following resolution:

On motion of Mr. M'Intire,

Resolved, That the committee on police inquire into the propriety and expediency of prohibiting negroes and mulattoes, whether bond or free, from assembling for any purpose whatever, after sun-down; and they farther inquire into the propriety and expediency of prohibiting by law the issuing any license to free negroes or mulattoes for keeping a tavern or ordinary, or dealing in any manner in spirituous liquors.

If they would keep the whites from dealing in any manner in spirituous liquors, there would be no occasion for these extraordinary "citizen guards." We hope they will do this in regard to the people of color, and make them so virtuous, sober, industrious, and thriving as to put their enemies to shame.

Dayton, Ohio Journal of Aug. 11th.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS!—After a part of our impression had been circulated, we received intelligence of an important movement on the part of our State Executive, which we stop the press to circulate.

Orders have been issued by Gov. Lucas to the Major Generals of Militia throughout the State, to report to him immediately, what number of mounted Riflemen and Cavalry can be furnished from their respective divisions at a moment's warning! It is supposed this force is intended for the Disputed Territory, to prevent or repel the aggression of Michigan, or perhaps to invade the Territory! Further we learn, that these orders were confidential, and will not appear in papers until the Governor removes the injunction of secrecy. The correctness of this intelligence may be depended on. A gentleman who has a copy of the orders communicated the contents to us.

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THE MOBILE ABDUCTION.—The Richmond, Va. papers state that letters have been received at that place, from Mobile, giving the information that the Frenchmen who attempted to extort money from their brother by stealing and threatening to murder his child, had been taken and hung upon a tree, by the people. The Richmond Whig adds the rascally sentiment "A just sentence, whether passed by mob law or not."

WHAT NEXT?—A cabinet maker of Milan has invented a machine with cylinders, which executes any sum in the three first rules of Arithmetic, for which the Institute of Milan has awarded him a gold medal.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR SR. ARMAND.

Thomas Cushing, John Booley, Thomas Tevan, 2 Daniel Cheney, William Callender, John Ayer, Sendry Phillips, Robert S. Flemming,

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 31st ultimo, at St. John's Church, Bedford, by the Rev. D. Robertson, Mr. Thomas Rooney to Miss Elizabeth Coburn, both of Stanbridge.

BIRTHS.

At Dunham Flat, on Saturday evening the 6th instant, Mrs. Oren Dunnings, of a son.

On Monday morning the 7th instant, in this Village, Mrs. James McCanna, of a daughter.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the young Gentlemen and Ladies Temperance Society, in St. Armand, will be held at the Hubert School House, on Tuesday the 15th inst. instead of the 8th of September.

By order of the President.

H. N. WHITMAN, Secretary.

BIRTHS.

At Dunham Flat, on Saturday evening the 6th instant, Mrs. Oren Dunnings, of a son.

On Monday morning the 7th instant, in this Village, Mrs. James McCanna, of a daughter.

NEW STOR

Goods at Montreal Prices!

W. W. SMITH,

HAVING lately purchased from A. R. Hones, Esq., all his stock in trade, to which he has subsequently made large additions, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now offering for sale at this place, an extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of black, brown, blue, olive, claret, mixed and drab Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Satin, Cassinet, Super Drab, mixed and black Lasting, black, blue, green, claret and red Circassian, Bombazines, blk. and col'd bombazettes; English and French Merinos; blk. gro. de Nap, change and levantine Silks, rich printed Muslins; 50 pieces Calico, among which are a great variety of new and beautiful patterns; Furniture calico; 10 pieces Palmreens, very rich and very low; Milaneau Gauze, a splendid article for Ladies' summer dresses; Jacomet, checked, plain and col'd cambric and muslin; plain and fig'd book and muslin do. bob. Lace and Footing, linen Long Lawn; morino, Thibet, silk and cotton Shawls, a great variety; green barage, plain and fig'd gauze Veils, Grecian Lace do. silk, gauze, erape, Thibet, and emb. fancy silk Handk's; rich gauze sett and cap Ribbon, belt do. rich silk, silk and worsted, printed, quilting and Marseilles Vestings, Ladies' silk and other Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery of every description, Sp. horn and shell Combs, silk and cotton Umbrellas, cotton silk flag and muslin H'ds, fig'd do., Nankeens, Diape, Ticking, Pelise, Wadding, Straw and Durable Bonnets. White and col'd flannels, brown sheeting and shirring, bleached do. at very low prices, oil cloths, grass do. sole and upper leather, calf skins, men's thick boots and shoes, &c. &c. An extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

Russian and Eng. iron and steel, nail and glass, scythes, sheet iron, shovels, hoes, patent forks, rakes, knives and forks, carvers, penknives, razors, scissors, augers, flat irons, powder and shot. Also, a splendid assortment of

Crockery, Glass, Brittanai & China Ware.

Light blue printed dining ware, in sets; black do. black printed tea sets, &c. Paints, oil, and putty, a good assortment.

West India Goods and Groceries.

Young hyssen, twankay, hyssen skin and black tea; splices of all kinds; raisins and figs, fine salt, salmon, mackerel, table cod fish, lamp oil and candles.

10 cwt. refined loaf Sugar—lump do., 10 cwt. muscovado do.

200 bush. Liverpool Salt—coarse Western do.

50 bars superfine Flour—fine do.

If Goods of the best manufacture, Low Prices and assiduous attention to Customers, will entitle him to a fair share of the public patronage, he does not hesitate to believe that he shall obtain it. PRODUCE of all descriptions, and at the highest price, taken in payment.

Cash paid for Southern Market Lumber

Missiskoui Bay, June 2, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE following are the prices for which Cloth will be dressed at the

FACTORY

of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the village of Bedford, viz:

FULLING & COLOURING,

(all colours except Indigo Blue.)

Ten Pence per yard, if paid immediately,

One Shilling per yard, payable in January next;

One Shilling and 3 pence, if not paid till the end of the year.

FULLING, SHEARING

(once, and)

PRESSING,

Five pence per yard, cash down;

Six pence per yard, in January next;

Seven pence half penny, at the end of the year

FLANNELS,

all colours,

Six pence, cash down; Seven pence half penny, in January next; Nine pence, at the end of the year.

Cloth and most kinds of produce received in payment.

JOHN BROWN.

BEDFORD, AUGUST

POETRY.

SABBATH MORNING.

By J. W. Cunningham.

Dear is the hallowed morn to me,
When village bells awake the day;
And, by their sacred minstrelsy,
Call me from earthly cares away.

And dear to me the winged hour,
Spent in the hallowed courts, O Lord!
To feel devotion's soothing power,
And catch the manna of Thy word.

And dear to me the loud Amen,
Which echoes through the blest abode,
Which swells and sinks, and swells again,
Dies on the walls, but lives to God.

And dear the rustic harmony,
Sung with the pomp of village art;
That holy, heavenly melody,
The music of a thankful heart,

In secret I have often prayed,
And still the anxious tear would fall;
But, on thy sacred altar laid,
The fire descends, and dries them all.

Oft when the world with iron bands,
Has bound me in its six days' chain,
This bursts them like the strong man's bands
And lets my spirit loose again.

Then dear to me the Sabbath Morn;
The village bells, the shepherd's voice;
These oft have found my heart forlorn,
And always bid that heart rejoice.

Go, man of pleasure, strike thy lyre,
Of broken Sabbath, sing the charms,
Ours be the prophet's car of fire,
That bears us to a Father's arms.

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Transcript.

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

Most all our readers have heard of the romantic episode in the loves and lives of the parents of the celebrated Thomas A. Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury; being no less a circumstance than that the father of the Archbishop went to fight the infidel Saracens in the Holy Land, and while there he was wounded, taken prisoner, and was nursed by a beautiful young female pagan, who, like most young warrior nurses, fell desperately in love with the object of her attention and solicitude. After the elder Becket sailed from the Holy Land for England, she became absolutely inconsolable at his departure, and a short time afterwards she secretly left her father's house, with a little money and a few jewels, made her way to Acre, took her passage in a ship bound for England, landed in London—and although she could not speak a word of the language, except the name of the being she loved, and only knew part of this, viz.: that his Christian name was Thomas, she went crying that word through the streets of the great city until she found him—soon after which they were married. Singular as the above story seems, we have to record one to-day almost equally singular and romantic.

Sometime in the course of the last year, as one of our fast sailing Liverpool vessels was dropping down the Mersey, with a fair wind and tide, for New York, the hands on board observed a small sail boat in the river astern of the ship, containing a party of pleasure, which was upset by a squall. The ship's yards were braced round, her topsails hauled in, and a boat lowered, which made for the party in the water. They were all rescued except a young lady, who becoming separated from the rest, was carried down the river by the rapidity of the tide, and must inevitably have been lost, had it not been for the watchfulness and intrepidity of the mate of the ship, who instantly jumped into the fore chains, dropped into the water, swam to the drowning girl and being a strong young man, supported her till the boat reached and took them both up. She was taken on board the ship (which hove to) until she recovered, when the rescued party were ultimately landed. Strange to say, the parties all separated without the name of the vessel, or any of her people being made known to the rescued parties, and the ship was soon under way for New-York. On her return to Liverpool, the mate—who was a fine handsome fellow, and who had not failed to observe, during their short acquaintance, that the lady he had rescued was a very beautiful woman—thought it might not be so much amiss to endeavour to find her out, and enquire after her health. With this object in view, he hurried over a file of Liverpool papers, and discovered on such a day, 1834, a party of pleasure in a sail boat, including Miss Mary—, had been rescued from a watery grave by the crew of a vessel bound out; but as some forty or fifty vessels (which had been wind bound) sailed the same day, the name was not known.—On making further inquiries, he found that the young lady's brother (a surgeon) was one of the rescued people, and that they had left Liverpool and gone to reside in the country. He obtained leave of absence from the ship, and without any chart or compass to steer by, he mounted a horse and rode out of the town towards Warrington.—He had not proceeded half a dozen miles before his horse took fright, ran off, and threw him violently on his head. He was taken up senseless, and carried to the nearest house, which fortunately happened to be a surgeon's. He lay some days in a critical state, and the first object that met his vision on regaining his senses was the form of the fair Mary above alluded to, seated by his bed-side bathing his temples and officiating as his nurse.—She blushed deeply on perceiving that he recognized her and hastily leaving the room, sent in her brother and an elder (but less agreeable) female nurse. Finding him still too

weak to converse, they assured him that he was with friends deeply sensible of their indebtedness to him, and who were but too happy to have it in their power to contribute to his comfort. He was now convalescent, and sinking into a sound sleep, they left him.

He awoke very late the next day much refreshed; but as neither his host nor the sister made their appearance, he enquired for them, and learnt that they had both been called up in the night, and had gone some distance to attend the dying bed of a near relative. Not thinking it necessary to explain to the old nurse, he did not state to her who he was but waited anxiously for the appearance of Mary, whom he had already begun to feel an interest for. The next day he was surprised by the visit of his captain, who stated that the horse had found its way back to the livery stable without a rider, which the owner reported to the ship: he had tried to find out what had become of the mate, but could not until that very day; he had heard at an inn that a young sailor had been hurt, and was lying at Mr. —'s. The captain added that the ship had been suddenly ordered to sea, had taken in her cargo, and was ready to sail with that afternoon's tide. There being no time to lose, the mate wrote letter to the surgeon: which he left unsealed on the table, and in which he said all that was necessary, including an intention to revisit them on his next voyage; a carriage was procured, and he though feasible, went to Liverpool, and that evening sailed in his old vessel for New-York. The letter left by the mate, unfortunately was never received by those for whom it was intended, being, as was supposed, obtained, read and destroyed by a young lawyer, who had made Mary an offer of marriage, and been refused, but who still visited the house. Thus on their return home, Mary and her brother were still without the least clue to the 'local habitation or name' of their preserver, with the exception that the lawyer, in the course of an incidental conversation, had sneeringly observed, that the mate was 'a poor mean yankee' but denied knowing his name. Mary fretted and pined away and at last took to her bed, for almost unconsciously she had become deeply attached to the sailor: her illness assumed at last a serious character, and it being evident that she would not survive unless she again saw the object of her affection, her brother (at her urgent request) took ship for North America and landed in Boston a few days ago, whence they came on to this city on Sunday night. The passage, and the hope of meeting with the one she loved, restored her to comparative health and strength and they put up at a private boarding house in Pearl-street. Thus had Mary travelled double the distance of Becket's mother, without knowing even the Christian surname of her beloved. In the mean time the mate arrived at New-York, was transferred to the command of a merchantman in the southern trade, was cast away, fell ill, wrote to Europe, his letter miscarried—he sailed himself for England, went to the surgeon's house, was told all about Mary, and that she had sailed about seven days for Boston. He took passage in the first vessel, came on to New-York, and without knowing that they were in the house, actually put up at the same place, and slept beneath the same roof with Mary and her brother on Sunday night. In the morning when he descended to the breakfast table, where he found the family already assembled, the first object that met his view on entering the room, was the form of the fair traveller. She saw his face—uttered no exclamation, but sprung from her seat towards him, and would have fallen had he not rushed forward and caught her in his arms, exclaiming, 'Good God! Mary, is that you?' as she faintly awoke. When she recovered, mutual explanations and greetings took place, and we are happy to say that they were married yesterday afternoon, and set off the same evening to spend the honey moon at Albany, and by this time doubtless know one another as well as though they had been acquainted for years.

STOLEN BRACELET;

Or, transportation for love.

A RECENT FACT.

About a week since, a vessel bound to Botany Bay sailed from Portsmouth with a number of persons on board, condemned to transportation. Among them was a young girl, apparently not twenty years of age, whose gentle appearance and faded features formed a striking contrast to the manners and looks of the other prisoners. She was very well dressed, and sought, by hiding her face in her handkerchief to avoid the gaze of the idle and the curious. As they were setting sail, her eyes filled with tears, and with a deep sigh, she gave a parting look to her country, and then followed the other prisoners to the steerage. What a shocking contrast! This young girl educated in one of the best schools in London, was now thrown in the company of thieves and prostitutes! One of the officers on board came up to her to point out her seat; she did not raise her eyes, but seated herself without saying a word, and then burst into tears. The officer, seeing her thus afflicted, asked her if she had any favour to request of the captain, promising to use all his influence to have it granted. "O! no," she replied, in a faint and trembling tone, "I want nothing—I am quite happy." The vessel was at anchor for the night, the lieutenant spoke to the captain about this interesting girl. The captain sent for her,

and inquired who she was?—At first she refused to answer; but at last, overcome by the kind and pressing inquiries of the captain, she replied:—"Sir, I was condemned four months ago, at the Exeter Assizes, to be transported for seven years. I was guilty! and the law has blasted my name forever. Do not recall cruel and heart rending recollections, by obliging me to relate my story." The captain gave her a separate birth from the rest of the prisoners, and unable to repress his curiosity, he sent for her the second time, and begged her to confide to him the tale of her misfortunes and her guilt. Moved by his kindness, and the interest he expressed for her, she determined to gratify him, and made the following avowal:—"My name is Priscilla Dewar, and I belong to one of the first families of Edinburgh....About nine months since I was weak and foolish enough to elope from my father's house with Mr. George Scott, to whom I was passionately attached, and whose suit my parents refused to sanction. Our finances were very low when we arrived at Newton Bushell; and there my husband soon spent our remaining property, and he went to Exeter in search of employment. But disappointed in his hopes of finding some means of support and driven to despair, he entered a jeweller's shop and stole a ring, he was discovered, apprehended, tried, and condemned to transportation. Three months have elapsed since he was sent to Botany Bay, and I can no longer live without him. It was the cause of his misfortune, and therefore I chose to share his fate. While he was in prison, I worked for a mantua maker; I saw him every day, and the profits of my labor supported us both. After his transportation, I determined to follow him, and theft was my only chance of securing transportation. One day I carried to a lady a dress I had been making for her; and seeing a beautiful bracelet on her dressing table, I snatched it up and left the house. I too was discovered and condemned under a feigned name, to be transported for seven years. My family knew neither my fate nor my guilt. I am happy, because I shall soon again be united to my husband; and yet, when I think of my father and my sisters, I cannot restrain my tears."

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now adding, in Machinery and repairs, to his present

WOOLLEN FACTORY, 1500

dollars. All the machinery of the Eastern improvement, made in a superior manner, and will be in readiness for business early in the season; tended by faithful help, and superintended by a first rate experienced workman. It is calculated to manufacture 30lbs. of raw wool every day, completing the same amount for the Tailor. He therefore requests those wishing to encourage such business in the County, to furnish him with

10,000

pounds to work on shares or by the yard, this year. If application is made soon, bargains can be made on as good terms for the customer as at any establishment of the kind in the County; perhaps better.

Grey Cloth will be made by the yard, for 30cts. Common colours, &c. for 35, for cash. Manufactured on shares, for 6 yards out of 18 yards. Flannels to be done in proportion to the other work.

CUSTOM CARDING & CLOTH-DRESSING will be continued to any extent the public may require; all superintended by superior workmen, on fair terms.

Mr. H. M. Chandler of Freighsburg, is authorized to give receipts for Wool and the return of cloth in October. JOS. G. PRENTISS. Sheldon, June 30, 1835. 12—t.

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINET WORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

on any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash. DAN B. GILBERT. Philipsburg, June 2, 1835.

TO LET.

THE STORE, ASHERY, DIS-

TILLERY, and part of the SHED,

estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and son, for a term of years, and possession given immediately.

For SALE, upon the aforesaid premises, 45 bushels of wheat, 50 do. corn, 150 do. oats, and 250 bushels of potatoes. Also, a quantity of rye, buck-wheat, and about 15 tons good barn hay. For further particulars enquire of either of the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate will find it for their interest to settle the same immediately.

JOSHUA CHAMBERLIN, Executors

SAMUEL WOOD, & Tutors.

Churchville, 1st April, 1835.

4

CASH paid for veal skins, by

L. & A. KEMP.

Freighsburg, April 20th, 1835.

4

W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, June 23, 1835.

11—t.

W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, June 23, 1835.

11—t.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHARTIC

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings: and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. W. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Hopgood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Philipsburg; Dr. Oliver Newell, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Bromé; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-ridger, Freighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Freighsburg.

4 ly

THE LARGEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers,

20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment, and news, as well as being the largest and cheapest newspaper published in the United States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes, and in payment to American writers.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American literature, of liberality believed to be unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is strictly neutral in party politics and religious controversies.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz.:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly newspaper published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer, of May 18th 1835.]

The Saturday Courier is sent in exchange to Editors who will do us the favour of inserting this advertisement